



MISS ARNOLD'S FAMILY FOLLOWED THREE MEN

George S. Griscom, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Relative of Former Ambassador, One of Them.

BROTHER BACK FROM ITALY

Lawyer Denies That He Sought Trace There of Griscom or Had Any Part in General "System of Espionage."

The family of Miss Dorothy H. C. Arnold, in the long series of investigations into her disappearance that preceded the appeal to publicity on Wednesday night, traced the movements of three men who were known to have been attentive to her. Two are young New Yorkers, and the other is George S. Griscom, Jr., son of a Pittsburgh lawyer and a relative of Lloyd C. Griscom, former Ambassador to Italy.

Mr. Griscom has spent a good deal of time in Europe. He is a well-to-do bachelor of middle age, and letters written to him by Miss Arnold led her family to think that a complete knowledge of his movements might throw some light on the mystery of her disappearance. They had no positive clue in these letters, nor were the letters of such a character that Miss Arnold would have had reason to make a secret of their receipt. But, in light of her disappearance, the family has sought to run down every possible clue.

The investigation along this line has been carried on by the family and its agents alone. The police have ceased all activity in the case, being certain that no harm has come to the girl.

Counsel for the Arnold family refused yesterday to deny or affirm that Griscom was the person sought in Europe as the admirer of Miss Arnold.

This action on the part of John S. Keith, of counsel for the Arnold family, immediately followed a three hours' consultation with "Jack" Arnold, brother of the missing girl, begun as soon as he arrived on the steamship La Savoie. There was also present at this consultation Francis R. Arnold, father of the girl.

Three Followed, Says Keith.

Mr. Keith did say that three men had been systematically followed. Asked whether "Jack" Arnold had had anything to do with intercepting the mail of a young man in Italy, Mr. Keith said, "Mr. Jack" Arnold had nothing at all to do with the general system of espionage, with which vague reply he insisted the reporters must rest content.

Francis R. Arnold, the girl's father, was visibly shaken when, leaving his lawyer's office at No. 40 Wall street, for a few moments, he was asked if his son had brought from Europe any news of his daughter. "His eyes filled with tears and he said:

"My son did not bring back a clew—not a clew."

Lorenzo D. Armstrong, another of the Arnold counsel, then asked the reporters not to make further inquiries of his client, and together they entered the elevator.

In a few moments Mr. Arnold returned unaccompanied. He stopped in the hallway and, addressing the reporters, said: "Have you found out anything?"

He was told that they had not. "It's the silence of death," said Mr. Arnold. "If you understood the character of my daughter and knew all the circumstances, you would appreciate that it is the silence of death."

"Jack" Arnold, who is a partner in his father's importing firm, said on the steamship pier that he had been in Italy. Young Mr. Arnold was met at the pier by a young woman of about twenty-four, and two young men, who would not reveal their names.

Mr. Arnold said he did not learn of his sister's disappearance until January 20, although he had been abroad since early in December. He sailed from this country on December 3. Thus he indirectly denied circumstantial stories that he had been following the movements abroad of Mr. Griscom.

"I received a cable message from my father only a few days ago, explaining the situation," he said.

Mr. Arnold said he had no explanation to offer of the absence of his sister, and that he had not the remotest idea of where she might be. He could not believe that the left home of her own accord, he said, for in his opinion she was happy at home, and had everything to make life pleasant.

He was asked about George S. Griscom, Jr.

"I know nothing about Mr. Griscom," he replied, "and I refuse to say anything about him."

At that point Mr. Keith appeared. He called to young Mr. Arnold: "Jack, Jack, don't say a word. You haven't said anything, have you?"

"I haven't told the reporters anything except the date on which I sailed," Mr. Arnold replied, quickly.

"That's good," said Mr. Keith, and, calling a taxicab, the party went to the Hotel Lafayette-Brevort for luncheon.

Mr. Keith told the reporters in the hallway at No. 40 Wall street every half hour that he would make a "statement" in about an hour. At the end of three hours Mr. Keith suggested that the reporters write a list of queries to be replied to by "Jack" Arnold, still cloistered with the family lawyers.

The list was complete Mr. Keith invited the reporters into his office and then told them that young Mr. Arnold could not be seen. Refusing, also, to look at the list of questions that had been prepared at his suggestion, Mr. Keith said that Mr. Arnold had been in Europe on business; that he knew nothing of his sister's disappearance until a week ago and could make no conjecture as to her present whereabouts. He added that Mr. Arnold had been at home a great deal of his time and was emphatic in his statement that there had never been a quarrel between his sister and any member of her family.

Police activity at present in the case

Continued on second page.

HOPE DIAMOND SOLD

Famous Gem Bought by E. B. McLean for \$300,000.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The famous Hope blue diamond, known as one of the most beautiful gems in the world, was purchased for \$300,000 to-night by Edward B. McLean, of this city, from a firm of jewellers of New York and Paris. The gem, which is sapphire blue, weighs 44½ carats, and once belonged to H. T. Hope. It is believed to have been cut from the large blue diamond, weighing in the rough 112½ carats, sold by Tavernier to Louis XIV, which disappeared in the troubles of 1792. The diamond was brought to this country from Paris about four months ago.

Mr. McLean is a son of John R. McLean, and his wife is the daughter of the late Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado mining millionaire.

GALE SWEEPS BERKSHIRES

Roof of Crane Mill Blown Off, Causing \$10,000 Damage.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 28.—The most terrific windstorm in many years has swept the Berkshires all day and has not let up to-night. Great damage has been done throughout the county. In Dalton this afternoon at 4 o'clock the roof of the old Berkshire Paper Mill, owned by Z. & W. Murray Crane, was blown off, taking down the stamper. The water sprinkling system was set going in the mill, which is a four story building. The damage to the valuable stock of paper and the mill is placed at \$10,000.

A telephone message from Adams stated that the house on the summit of Greylock Mountain, the highest peak in the state, had blown off. Pieces of timber and boards were found by people living near the foot of the mountain, and they are believed to be parts of the chalet which, for so many years sheltered thousands of tourists.

ELOSSER CASE SOLVED?

Two Cats Placed on Fatal Sofa Asphyxiated.

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 28.—State Attorney Robb conducted an experiment to-day, killing two cats in the parlor of the home of Lewis F. Elosser, to test a theory that Charles E. Twigg and his fiancée, Miss Grace Elosser, met death by accident on the evening preceding what was to have been their wedding day. The animals were subjected to tests of one hour and half, and Doctors John R. Littlefield and Arthur H. Hawkins, employed by State Attorney Robb in his experiment, found that the animals died from the fumes of carbon monoxide.

The parlor where the experiment was conducted was arranged as on the day of the tragedy. The Elosser family consented to the experiment and were enjoined to secrecy. State Attorney Robb, who promised a positive solution of the case this afternoon at 9 o'clock to-night, said at that hour:

"We worked on three theories: Murder, double suicide and murder and suicide. We are now investigating a fourth theory. I know two cats used in the experiment are dead. I cannot say how Charles E. Twigg and Grace Elosser met their deaths."

The cats were placed in a crate on the sofa on which the bodies of Twigg and Miss Elosser were found.

The doctors who conducted the autopsy discredited the death-by-asphyxiation theory. They found evidence of poisoning by cyanide of potassium.

Dr. Littlefield, one of the physicians who conducted to-day's experiment, has been making a study of the imperfect combustion of natural gas and is said to be so deadly that one-half of 1 per cent in the atmosphere of a small room will cause death. Learning that the small gas stove in the parlor of the Elossers had a broken insulating door, through which the fumes could escape, he obtained permission to make his experiments and called Dr. Hawkins into consultation.

After the cats had been placed on the sofa where the lovers sat, the gas stove was lighted and the parlor door closed. One hour and a half later—the same length of time the lovers were in the room—the cats were found dead. Their position showed they had died without a struggle. A post-mortem showed the internal organs in the same condition as were those of Miss Elosser and Twigg. The blood of the animals also showed the same conditions.

SUBWAY FOR PHILADELPHIA

Broad Street Line to Cost \$28,000,000—Camden Tunnels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28.—Mayor Beahm plans a four-track subway the entire length of Broad street, which is eleven miles long, to be owned by the city; the extension of the Market street subway system of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to Camden through tunnels under the Delaware River, and the erection of an immense convention hall on the edge of Fairmount Park. All the projected improvements, it is said, are to be made under a \$60,000,000 city loan, of which \$28,000,000 will be spent on the Broad street subway.

The steps necessary to make the loan possible have already been taken in the Legislature at Harrisburg.

The proposed subway under Broad street is to be controlled by the city, but probably will be leased to the Union Traction Company, a subsidiary concern of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which controls all the streetcar lines of Philadelphia.

MELLOWED JOY FOR NEW YORK

Local Clubs Purchase 150 Barrels of Old Kentucky Whiskey.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Louisville, Jan. 28.—There passed out of Louisville to-day what would be regarded by the traditional Kentucky colonel as pure gold. It was just whiskey, but such whiskey as is even rarely found in this state. The lot consisted of 150 barrels of the oldest Kentucky whiskey, and was bought for New York clubs. All of it is known as "home stored" whiskey—that is, it has been allowed to age in government warehouses. Several brokers in New York have been seeking such whiskey for several years.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
The Standard Railway of the South, Ltd.
Trains Daily to Florida, Cuba, S. L. D.
10:15 A. M., 1:25, 3:35, 9:30 P. M. 1215 B'way.
—Adv't.



"We must have lower prices—"

THE INSURGENT SENATOR.



—but not on anything we raise."

CONGRESSMEN SEE NEW LIGHT ON RECIPROCITY

Danger of Special Session Sends Many Rushing to the White House.

PRESIDENT STANDS FIRM

Expects Legislators to Do Their Duty—McCall Introduces Reciprocity Bill in House.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 28.—That they are courting the danger of a special session of Congress to consider the Canadian reciprocity agreement suddenly dawned on some of the members of Congress who are intensely opposed to that proposition to-day, and the idea caused consternation among them. They had thought that if they could succeed in crowding the closing hours of the short session to-day, and the idea caused consternation among them. They had thought that if they could succeed in crowding the closing hours of the short session to-day, and the idea caused consternation among them. They had thought that if they could succeed in crowding the closing hours of the short session to-day, and the idea caused consternation among them.

Their efforts in that direction proved fruitless. Mr. Taft told them he could perceive no reason why Congress could not act at this session if it desired to do so; that he was, in fact, confident that Congress would soon come to appreciate the necessity of so doing, and that, as he expected Congress to do its duty, there was no occasion at this time to consider the question of a special session. He intimated that this was a bridge which could be crossed when he came to it, but sweetly impressed on his anxious interrogators his confidence that they would save him the necessity of crossing any such bridge.

Hale Controls in Senate.

Senator Hale, who is a determined opponent of the agreement, is practically in control of the situation in the Senate. He can either bring the regular appropriation bills out of committee with a veto which will permit of their being disposed of in time to allow the Senate to vote on the reciprocity agreement or he can hold them back until the closing hour and then declare that there is no time to consider anything else. Yesterday, when the question of holding a session to-day came up, Mr. Hale pointed out that no appropriation bill was ready for consideration no time would be lost by adjournment until Monday, and Senator Carter added that as many members had committee meetings to attend to-day it would really save time to adjourn over. So there was no session to-day. And there was only one committee meeting. Once he realizes that there is actually grave danger of a special session Mr. Hale may change his policy, and then again he may not. Certain it is that he is not confiding his plans, or, indeed, anything but his extreme indignation and disgust with the course of the President's colleagues.

Some members of Congress expressed great indignation because the President would not take them into his confidence and say whether or not he would call a special session if no action was taken on the reciprocity agreement at this time. But the fact is that the President does not know himself. It will depend largely on circumstances, and as he believes it is the duty of both houses of Congress to act on the agreement at this session, he sees no reason why he should be asked to decide at this time. If the House should pass the necessary resolution, which was introduced to-day by Representative McCall, and the Senate should seek to dodge by the methods indicated, the disposition of the President to call Congress back in special session would be

MR. TAFT WINS FIGHT AGAINST POISON MATCH

Obtains Free Use of Harmless Substitute for White Phosphorus.

PROTECTION FOR LABOR

Patent on Sesqui-Sulphide Cancelled at Instance of Diamond Match Company—Will Prevent Diseases.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Following President Taft's intervention in legislation to prohibit the use of poisonous phosphorus in matches, and hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means on the Esch bill to prevent using such material, which the independent interests charged against the Diamond Match Company, the Patent Office to-day cancelled the patent to that company on sesqui-sulphide. That substance is considered a harmless substitute for white phosphorus, which is alleged to cause necrosis and other diseases. This action, taken at the instance of the so-called trust for "humanitarian purposes," was in harmony with the following letter which President Taft addressed last Thursday to Charles P. Neill, the Commissioner of Labor, Professor Edwin R. Seligman, of Columbia University, and Mr. Ralston, attorney for the American Federation of Labor, as trustees of the patent:

My great anxiety to see American labor protected from the ravages of a wholly unnecessary and loathsome disease to the same extent that foreign countries, including Great Britain, have protected their working people in match factories, prompts me to believe that everybody would, of course, be glad to see the owner of the patent and its licensees take the public spirited action of cancelling the patent for the use of sesqui-sulphide, in order that this harmless substitute may be gratuitously used by all other American match manufacturers, for it ought to have the effect of dispelling any fear that the enactment of this legislation would result in a monopoly to the match industry.

The President's letter was in reply to one addressed to him by the three men named, suggesting that the recommendation in the President's annual message that a prohibitive tax be placed on the manufacture of white phosphorus matches in order that a serious abuse may be stamped out "has created an embarrassing situation." The Esch bill was introduced to prohibit the use of poisonous phosphorus in match manufacture, and in the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, the letter to the President pointed out, a suspension arose that its enactment would give the Diamond Match Company and its licensees a monopoly in the match industry. The three men constituted trustees of the patent contended that such fears were groundless, because there were a number of other substitutes for white phosphorus, and all of them open to use by any match manufacturer in this country, because the duration of any monopoly under this patent could not last more than three years, and because the Diamond Match Company had assigned to the three men as trustees all its rights under the patent on condition that any match manufacturer desiring to make use of it may do so on paying such sum as the trustees deem to be just.

Measures Neill, Seligman and Ralston suggested the advisability of requesting the Diamond company, in the interest of humane legislation, to cancel the patent. This action was taken to-day.

It is said that one outcome of such legislation the way would be to drive out most of the independent interests, as well as meeting the causes of necrosis through elimination of the availability of white phosphorus.

WIFE SUES ARTIST HUSBAND

Domestic Troubles of Henry Hutt Culminate in Separation Suit.

Henry Hutt, a well known illustrator and originator of the "Hutt Women," who have become popular in magazines, is the defendant in a suit for separation brought by Mrs. Edna Hutt, who charged the artist with abandonment and cruelty. Mrs. Hutt asked for \$50 a month alimony. Mrs. Hutt, who was Miss Edna Garfield Della Torre, was married to Hutt in 1903. They have one child, a son. Mrs. Hutt said in her complaint that her husband abandoned her last fall. Hutt said his wife abandoned him, and that she refused to heed his advice against extravagant habits.

NEVER RODE IN AN AUTO

So Representative Cox Objected to One for District Official.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 28.—There is one member of the House who is absolutely opposed to automobiles and admits that he has never ridden in one. This fact developed in the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill in the House to-day, when Representative Cox of Indiana, objected to an appropriation of \$450 for the maintenance of an automobile for the county road superintendent of the District.

"It costs a great deal to keep up an automobile," suggested Mr. Gardner, of Michigan, who was supporting the item. Mr. Cox admitted that perhaps it did. "Does the gentleman know how much it costs to keep up an automobile?" asked Representative Taylor, of Ohio, who owns one.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Cox, promptly. "I have never permitted myself to ride in an automobile. I am against them."

The House devoted the entire day to-day to consideration of District of Columbia affairs.

GISYCKA DIVORCE SUIT

Former Miss Patterson Seeks Freedom from Count.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Count Josef Gisycka, of Blansko, Moravia, Austro-Hungary, was sued for divorce by his wife, Countess Gisycka, in the Circuit Court here to-day. The countess before her marriage was Miss Elinor Patterson, of this city. The countess names three correspondents. All are said to be residents of Vienna. The complainant asks for the custody of their daughter, but not for alimony. She is a sister of Joseph Medill Patterson, the playwright and author.

The count and countess have been estranged for some time, and two years ago the Count of Russia is said to have intervened to assist the countess in regaining possession of her daughter, who was then in the custody of the count. J. Medill McCormick, a cousin of the countess, last summer made a statement as follows:

"Now that the matter has progressed as far as it has, I can say that the case of the kidnapping and concealment of the countess's child was exceptional. Inasmuch as the regular tribunals had no jurisdiction in the matter, the Emperor of Russia deigned to intervene, and by imperial command to restore the child to the countess's possession and through the Imperial chancery ordered that she be protected in its possession in Russia or abroad so far as lay in the power of Russian diplomatic representatives."

MUTINY ON A DREDGE

Sailors Kill Captain and Smash Mate's Skull.

Colonial Beach, Va., Jan. 28.—Mutinous sailors of the dredge Irene Ruth, of Fairmont, Md., to-day murdered Captain Allen Dorsey and crushed the skull of First Mate John Adams. One sailor escaped the mutineers by jumping overboard and swimming ashore.

The dredge was operating in the Potomac River near this place. Bad feeling had existed between several members of the crew and the officers, and it took a serious turn to-day, when H. Brady, George Wallace and H. Norchley, sailors, attacked Captain Dorsey. A fierce fight ensued. The captain was killed and his mate was probably fatally injured. After the fight the mutineers moved the dredge into shallow water and made their escape. A posse started in pursuit.

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ENGLAND'S KING IN A SUIT FOR LIBEL

Government Takes Action on Story of a Morganatic Marriage.

PRECEDENTS FOR A TRIAL

A Confusing Situation for Bench and Bar Predicted—Lord Chief Justice to Preside.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Jan. 28.—The provincial journals announce a trial of phenomenal interest in the law courts next week. This is an action for criminal libel in the publication of a statement that King George contracted a morganatic marriage before he became the direct heir to the throne. This is an old story, started by scandal-mongers, without any foundation, which Mr. Stead, with super-serviceable zeal, undertook to deny, on King Edward's authority, soon after the opening of the present reign.

The accused libeller was committed by Sir Samuel Evans for trial under heavy bail before Christmas. The prosecution will be conducted by the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, and the case will be tried before the Lord Chief Justice and a jury.

Proceedings for libelling the sovereign are not without precedent, as the lawyers have found a record in the law books of a similar prosecution a century ago. If the provincial correspondents are right, there will be a hunt for precedents which will bewilder the bench and bar.

(By The Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 29.—"The News of the World" says that King George's advisers have instituted criminal libel proceedings, with the object of ending once for all rumors which have been freely circulated for years that his majesty, when Prince of Wales, was morganatically married to a daughter of an admiral at Malta.

The defendant in the case is Edward F. Mylius, who is said to be connected with the paper "The Liberator," published in Paris, which printed the statements on which the libel charge is based. Mylius was arrested some weeks ago, charged at Bow Street, committed for trial and sent to jail. Subsequently, on his own application to the vacation judge, bail was fixed in the amount of \$100,000.

According to a statement in "The Liberator," the defendant intends to file a plea of justification, and also to subpoena the King as a witness. The constitutional law, however, makes it impossible for his majesty to give evidence in his own courts, notwithstanding he may be anxious to do so.

Practically all of the London morning papers publish stories on the intention of the King's advisers to carry the case to the courts on the charge of criminal libel. It is noteworthy that "The Morning Post," referring to the arrest of Mylius on December 26, in a recent article said that he was charged with being concerned in the publication of seditious statements, but the paper made no reference to the alleged morganatic marriage, merely saying that the alleged seditious statements referred, among other things, to the policy followed by this country in Egypt and India.

"The Post" also published a long article on the constitutional law in "such an unusual case," saying that the police arrested Mylius during a legal vacation, and had abstained from charging him in a police court, according to the usual procedure. Application was made to the vacation judge in chambers, who issued a writ of habeas corpus, and then committed him to custody, fixing bail at \$100,000, which the prisoner was unable to find. The result of this action of the police was that Mylius was legally committed without publicity, and until recently the London papers have made but brief reference to the case. It is understood that the proceedings in the King's libel suit are taken under a statute two hundred years old.

FRANCIS C. GORHAM KILLED IN AN ACCIDENT

Knocked Down by Team, Member of Union League Club Dies in Bellevue.

POLICE ALLOW DRIVER TO GO

Victim Was Retired Iron and Steel Merchant and Graduate of Harvard in the Class of '65.

Knocked down by a team of horses as he was crossing Third avenue at 36th street last night, Francis C. Gorham, a retired iron and steel merchant, with offices at No. 68 William street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull, concussion of the brain and minor injuries, and died within an hour after being placed on the operating table.

Mr. Gorham was a member of the Union League Club and of the Harvard Club, being a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1865. He had his home at No. 132 East 36th street, where he lived with his wife. It was Mr. Gorham's custom to leave his home every evening and walk to a news stand at Third avenue and 36th street for his evening paper. He had purchased his paper last night and was starting to recross the street when the accident occurred.

Just as Mr. Gorham stepped from the eastern curb of Third avenue a team of horses drawing a heavy truck was approaching from the south. The team was going at an ordinary rate of speed, and the driver apparently did not see the aged man until he was almost under the horses' feet. In trying to escape from the on-coming wagon it is thought that Mr. Gorham stumbled and fell, and the next instant one of the horses struck him on the left shoulder, throwing him heavily to the street.

The driver of the team, Edmund Cavenot, of No. 4736 Third avenue, pulled his horses up so quickly that they stumbled, and the far horse fell to his knees. It is supposed that as the animal fell its entire weight crushed Mr. Gorham to the street. When the horse had been jerked to its feet by Cavenot it was seen that Mr. Gorham remained lying in the street, and Patrolman Maroney, of the East 35th street station, summoned Dr. Wilds, from Bellevue Hospital.

While awaiting the ambulance, Maroney carried the injured man to a nearby drugstore, where efforts were made to resuscitate him. While the druggist was working over Mr. Gorham Miss Phillaminta St. George, of No. 239 East 29th street, walked into the store and said she had been a witness of the accident.

The young woman said that Mr. Gorham had fallen just before the wagon bore down on him, and she pointed out Cavenot as the man who was driving the team. Maroney then took Cavenot to the station house, and after taking his name he was allowed to go. Cavenot denied that his horse had knocked the old man down, and said the accident was unavoidable on his (Cavenot's) part.

When the ambulance surgeon arrived he made a quick diagnosis of Mr. Gorham's injuries and said that his condition was serious. The injured man died without regaining consciousness, and his identity was established only through business cards in his pockets.

When Mrs. Gorham was informed of her husband's death she became hysterical and had to be attended by a physician. After she had been revived sufficiently to speak to reporters, Mrs. Gorham said that her husband had been in poor health recently, but this was said to have been the natural result of advancing years. She said he had never been subject to fainting spells.

As soon as Mr. Gorham died, the police of the East 35th street station started out to search for Cavenot. They know the firm by which he is employed, and expect to have him under arrest within the next twenty-four hours.

LOCKED IN GARFIELD TOMB

Trying Predicament of Young Cleveland Couple.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Cleveland, Jan. 28.—For three hours this afternoon a young woman and a young man were locked up in the tomb of the late President Garfield, in Lakewood Cemetery. When they were released the girl was in a hysterical condition and was treated by a doctor. The victims were released by C. A. Grasselli, who happened to be passing near the monument in his automobile.

While the young man was showing the girl the view from the tower windows, the keeper closed the door to the monument and went home. The girl's companion made a flag from part of her skirt and some handkerchiefs, and with this signal attracted Mr. Grasselli's attention.

NO WATER FOR HARMON

Governor Fails to Pay Columbus Meter Charge.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Governor Judson Harmon is without water to-night in his new home here. The reason for turning off the water is said to be Governor Harmon's neglect to pay \$5 which the company asked for a meter in his home. Governor Harmon moved into his new house on January 18. The city had previously asked him to deposit \$5 for the meter. He did not do it. Later several other notices were sent, but no money was paid. To-day a man was sent to turn off the water.

Governor Harmon asked the man if his credit was not good until Monday, but the water was turned off.</